

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1806.

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April 29th, 1866.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, March 5.

BRITISH AFFAIRS.

Debate—in the Committee of the whole, on the state of the Union—*Mr. J. C. SMITH in the chair, on Mr. Gregg's resolution.*

Mr. J. RANDOLPH'S SPEECH (Concluded.)

I am prepared, sir, to be represented as willing to surrender important rights of this nation, to a foreign government. I have been told that this sentiment is already whispered in the dark, by time servers and lycopants—But if your clerk dared to print them, I would appeal to your journals. I would call for the reading of them, but that I know they are not for profane eyes to look upon. I confess that I am more ready to surrender to a naval power a square league of ocean, than to a territorial one a square inch of land within our limits—and I am ready to meet the friends of the resolution on this ground at any time. Let us take off the injunction of secrecy. They dare not. They are ashamed and afraid to do it. They may give winks and nods and pretend to be wise, but they dare not come out and tell the nation what they have done. Gentlemen may take notes if they please—but I will never, from any motive short of self-defence, enter upon a war. I will never be instrumental to the ambitious schemes of Bonaparte—nor put into his hands a weapon that will enable him to wield the world:—and on the very principle that I wished success to the French arms in 1793. And wherefore? Because the case is changed. Great-Britain can never again see the year 1760. Her continental influence is gone forever. Let who will be uppermost on the continent of Europe, the must find more than a counterpoise for her strength. Her race is run. She can only be formidable as a maritime power—and, even as such, perhaps not long. Are you going to justify the acts of the last administration, for which they have been deprived of the government at our instance? Are you going back to the ground of 1768—9? I ask any man who now advocates a rupture with England, to assign a single reason for his opinion, that would not have justified a French war in 1798. If injury and insult abroad, would have justified it, we had them in abundance then. But what did the republicans say, at that day? That, under the cover of a war with France, the executive would be armed with a patronage and power which might enable it to master our liberties. They deprecated foreign war and navies, and standing armies, and loans, and taxes. The delirium passed away—the good sense of the people triumphed; and our differences were accommodated without a war. And what is there in the situation of England that invites to war with her? 'Tis true she does not deal so largely in perfectibility, but she supplies you with a much more useful commodity, with coarse woollens. With less profusion indeed, she occupies the place of France in 1793. She is the sole bulwark of the human race against universal dominion—No thanks to her for it. In protecting her own existence, she ensures theirs. I care not who stands in this situation, whether England or Bonaparte—I practice the doctrines now that I professed in 1798. Gentlemen may hunt up the journals if they please—I voted against all such projects under the administration of John Adams, and I will continue to do so under that of Thomas Jefferson. Are you not contented with being free and happy at home? Or will you surrender these blessings that your merchants may tread on Turkish and Persian carpets, and burn the perfumes of the east in their vaulted rooms. Gentlemen say, 'tis but an annual million lost, and even if it were five times that amount, what is it compared with your neutral rights?—Sir, let me tell them a hundred millions will be but a drop in the bucket, if once they launch without rudder or compass into this ocean of foreign warfare. Whom do they want to attack—England. They hope it is a popular thing—and talk about Bunker's Hill, and the gallant feats of our revolution. But is Bunker's Hill to be the theatre of war? No, sir, you have selected the ocean—and the object of attack is that very navy which prevented the combined fleets of France and Spain from levying con-

tribution upon you in your own seas—the very navy which, in the famous war of 1798, stood between you and danger. Whilst the fleets of the enemy were pent up in Toulon, or pinioned in Brest, we performed wonders, to be sure:—But, sir, if England had drawn off, France would have told you quite a different tale—You would have struck no medals. This is not the sort of conflict that you are to count upon, if you go to war with Great-Britain. *Quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat.* And are you mad enough to take up the cudgels that have been struck from the nerveless hands of the three great maritime powers of Europe? Shall the planter mortgage his little crop, and jeopardize the constitution, in support of commercial monopoly?—In the vain hope of satisfying the insatiable greediness of trade? Administer the constitution upon its own principles, for the general welfare, and not for the benefit of any particular class of men. Do you meditate war for the possession of Baton-Rouge, or Mobile, places which your own laws declare to be within your limits?—Is it even for the fair trade that exchanges your surplus products for such foreign articles as you require? No, sir, 'tis for a circuitous traffic—an ignis fatuus. And against whom? A nation from whom you have any thing to fear?—Speak as to our liberties. No, sir, with a nation from whom you have nothing to fear,—to the aggrandizement of one against which you have every thing to dread. I look to their ability and interest—not to their disposition. When you rely on that, the case is desperate. Is it to be inferred from all this that I would yield to Great-Britain? No, I would act towards her now, as I was disposed to do towards France in 1798—9; treat with her—and for the same reason,—on the same principles. Do I say I would treat with her? At this moment you have a negotiation pending with her government. With her you have not tried negotiation and failed, totally failed, as you have done with Spain—or rather France. And wherefore under such circumstances this hostile spirit to the one, and this—(I won't say what)—to the other.

But a great deal is said about the laws of nations. What is national law, but national power guided by national interest? You yourselves acknowledged and practised upon this principle where you can or where you dare;—with the Indian tribes for instance.—I might give another and more forcible illustration. Will the learned lumber of your libraries add a flup to your fleet, or a shilling to your revenue?—Will it pay or maintain a single soldier? And will you preach and prate of violations of your neutral rights when you tamely and meanly submit to the violation of your territory? Will you collar the dealer of your sheep and let him escape that has invaded the repose of your fire side—has insulted your wife and children under your own roof? This is the heroism of truck and traffic,—the public spirit of sordid avarice. Great Britain violates your flag on the high seas. What is her situation? Contending, not for the dismantling of Dunkirk—for Quebec, or Pondicherry,—but for London and Westminster,—for life.—Her enemy violating, at will, the territories of other nations—acquiring thereby a colossal power that threatens the very existence of her rival.—But she has one vulnerable point to the arms of her adversary which covers with the ensigns of neutrality. She draws the neutral flag over the heel of Achilles.—And can you ask that adversary to respect it at the expense of her existence?—and in favor of whom?—an enemy that respects no neutral territory of Europe, and not even your own. I repeat that the insults of Spain towards this nation have been at the instigation of France;—that there is no longer any Spain—Well, sir, because the French government do not put this into the *Moniteur*, you choose to shut your eyes to it.—None so blind as those who will not see.—You shut your own eyes, and to blind those of other people, you go into confabulation and flunk out again and say—*C'est une grande affaire d'Etat!* It seems that your sensibility is entirely confined to the extremities.—You may be pulled by the nose and ears, and never feel it;—but let your strong box be attacked, and you are all nerve.—Let us go to war! Sir, if they called upon me only for my little *peculium*, to carry it on, perhaps I might give it: but my rights and liberties are involved in the

grant, and I will never surrender them whilst I have life. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Groverinshield) is for sponging the debt. I can never consent to it.—I will never bring the ways and means of fraudulent bankruptcy into your committee of supply. Confiscation and swindling shall never be found among my estimates to meet the current expenditure of peace or war.—No, sir,—I have said with the doors closed, and I say so when they are open—"pay the public debt."—Get rid of that dead weight upon your government, that cramp upon all your measures, and then you may put the world at defiance. So long as it hangs upon you—you must have revenue, and to have revenue you must have commerce—commerce, peace. And shall these nefarious schemes be advised for lightening the public burthens—will you resort to these low and pitiful shifts—dare even to mention these dishonest artifices to eke out your expenses, when the public treasure is lavished on Turks and infidels—on singing boys and dancing girls,—to furnish the means of beastiality to an American barbarian?

Gentlemen say, that Great-Britain will count upon our divisions. How! What does she know of them? Can they ever expect greater unanimity than prevailed at the last presidential election.—No, sir, 'tis the gentleman's own conscience that squeaks. But if she cannot calculate upon your divisions, at least she may reckon on your pusillanimity.—She may well despise the resentment that cannot be excited to honorable battle on its own ground,—the mere effusion of mercantile cupidity. Gentlemen talk of repealing the British treaty. The gentleman from Pennsylvania should have thought of that before he voted to carry it into effect. And what is all this for? A point which Great-Britain will not abandon to Russia, you expect her to yield to you.—Russia indisputably the second power of continental Europe—with half a million of hardy troops—with sixty sail of the line—thirty millions of subjects—a territory more extensive even than our own.—Russia, sir, the store-house of the British navy—whom it is not more the policy and the interest, than the sentiment of that government, to soothe and to conciliate; her sole hope of a diversion on the continent,—her only efficient ally. What this formidable power cannot obtain with fleets and armies, you will command by writ—with pot-hooks and hangers. I am for no such policy. True honour is always the same. Before you enter into a contest, public or private, be sure you have fortitude enough to go through with it. If you mean war,—say so, and prepare for it—look on the other side—behold the respect in which France holds neutral rights on land—observe her conduct in regard to the Franconia estates of the king of Prussia.—I say nothing of the petty powers—of the elector of Baden or of the Swiss.—I speak of a first rate monarchy of Europe, and at a moment too when its neutrality was the object of all others nearest to the heart of the French emperor. If you make him monarch of the ocean you may bid adieu to it forever. You may take your leave, sir, of navigation—even of the Mississippi.—What is the situation of New-Orleans if attacked to-morrow? Filled with discontented and repining people—whose language, manners and religion all incline them to the invader—a dissatisfied people who despise the miserable governor you have set over them—whose honest prejudices and basest passions alike take part against you. I draw my information from no dubious source—from a native American, an enlightened member of that odious and embecille government.—You have official information that the town and its dependencies are utterly defenceless and untenable—a firm belief that (apprised of this) government would do something to put the place in a state of security, alone has kept the American portion of that community quiet. You have held that post, you now hold it by the tenure of the naval predominance of England, and yet you are for a British naval war.

There are now but two great commercial nations—Great-Britain is one,—we are the other. When you consider the many points of contact between our interests, you may be surprised that there has been so little collision. Sir, to the other belligerent nations of Europe your navigation is a convenience; I might say, a necessity. If you do not carry for them they must starve at least for the luxuries of life, which cul-

tom has rendered almost indispensable. And if you cannot act with some degree of spirit towards those who are dependent upon you as carriers, do you reckon to brow-beat a jealous rival, who, the moment she lets slip the dogs of war, sweeps you at a blow, from the ocean. And, *cui bono?* for whose benefit?—The planter? Nothing like it:—The fair, honest, real American merchant? No, sir.—For renegadoes; to-day American, to-morrow Danes. Go to war when you will, the property, now covered by the American flag, will then pass under the Danish, or some other neutral flag.—Gentlemen say that one English ship is worth three of ours: we shall therefore have the advantage in privateering.—Did they ever know a nation get rich by privateering?—This is stuff, sir, for the nursery.—Remember that your products are bulky—has been stated—that they require a vast tonnage to transport them abroad—and that but two nations possess that tonnage. Take these carriers out of the market:—What is the result? The manufactures of England, which, (to use a finishing touch of the gentleman's rhetoric) have received the finishing stroke of art, lie in a small comparative compass. The neutral trade can carry them. Your produce rots in the ware-house.—You go to 'Stasia or St. Thomas's and get a striped blanket for a jape if you can raise one.—Double freight, charges and commission.—Who receives the profit? The carrier.—Who pays it? The consumer. All your produce that finds its way to England must bear the same accumulated charges—with this difference,—that here the burthen falls on the home price. I appeal to experience of the last war—which has been so often cited. What, then, was the price of produce, and of broad cloth?

But you are told England will not make war—she has her hands full.—Holland calculated in the same way in 1781:—How did it turn out? You stand now in the place of Holland, then—without her navy, unaided by the preponderating fleets of France and Spain,—to say nothing of the Baltic powers. Do you take up the cudgels where these great maritime states have been forced to drop them? to meet G. Britain on the ocean and drive her off its face. If you are so far gone as this, every capital measure of your policy has hitherto been wrong. You should have nurtured the old, and devised new systems of taxation—have cherished your navy.—Begin this business when you may, land taxes, stamp acts, window taxes, hearth money, excise, in all its modifications of vexation & oppression, must precede, or follow after.—But, sir, as French is the fashion of the day, I may be asked for my project. I can readily tell gentlemen what I will not do. *I will not propitiate any foreign nation with money.* I will not launch into a naval war with Great-Britain, altho' I am ready to meet her at the Cowpens or on Bunker's Hill. And for this plain reason. We are a great land animal, and our business is on shore. I will lend her no money, sir, on any pretext whatsoever, much less on pretence of buying Labrador, or Botany Bay, when my real object was to secure limits, which she formally acknowledged at the peace of 1783. I go further—I would (if any thing) have laid an embargo. This would have put our own property home, and our adversary's into our power. If there is any wisdom left among us, the first step towards hostility will always be an embargo. In six months all your mercantile megrims would vanish. As to us, although it would cut deep, we can stand it. Without such a precaution, go to war when you will, you go to the wall. As to debts—strike the balance to-morrow, and England is I believe in our debt.

I hope, sir, to be excused for proceeding in this desultory course. I flatter myself I shall not have occasion again to trouble you.—I know not that I shall be able—certainly not willing, unless in self defence. I ask your attention to the character of the inhabitants of that southern country, on whom gentlemen rely for support of their measure. Who and what are they? A simple agricultural people, accustomed to travel in peace, to market, with the produce of their labor. Who takes it from us? Another people devoted to manufactures—our sole source of supply. I have seen some stuff in the news-papers about manufactures in Saxony, and about a man who is no longer the chief of a dominant faction. The greatest man whom I ever knew—the immortal author of

the letters of Curius—has remarked the proneness of cunning people to wrap up and disguise, in well selected phrases, doctrines too deformed and detestable to bear exposure in naked words;—by a judicious choice of epithets to draw the attention from the lurking principle beneath, and perpetuate delusion.—But a little while ago, and any man might be proud to be considered as the head of the republican party. Now, it seems 'tis reproachful to be deemed the chief of a dominant faction. But as to these Saxon manufactures. What became of their Dresden China? Why the Prussian bayonets have broken all the pots, and you are content with Worcestershire or Staffordshire ware. There are some other fine manufactures on the continent, but no supply, except perhaps of linens, the article we can best dispense with. A few individuals, sir, may have a coat of Louviers cloth, or a service of Seve China—but there is too little, and that little too dear, to furnish the nation.—You must depend on the fur trade in earnest, and wear buffalo hides and bear skins.

Can any man, who understands Europe, pretend to say, that a particular foreign policy is now right, because it would have been expedient twenty, or even ten years ago, without abandoning all regard for common sense? Sir, it is the statesman's province to be guided by circumstances, to anticipate, to foresee them,—to give them a course & direction,—to mould them to his purpose. It is the business of a counting-house clerk, to peer into the day book and ledger, to see no farther than the spectacles on his nose, to feel not beyond the pen behind his ear—to chatter in coffee-houses and be the oracle of clubs.—From 1783 to 1793, and even later (I don't fiddle for dates) France had a formidable marine—so had Holland so had Spain. The two first possessed of thriving manufactures and a flourishing commerce. Great-Britain tremblingly alive to her manufacturing interests and carrying trade, would have felt to the heart any measure calculated to favor her rivals in these pursuits.—She would have yielded, then, to her fears and her jealousies alone. What is the case now? She lays an export duty on her manufactures, and there ends the question. If Georgia Hall (from whatever cause) so completely monopolize the culture of cotton, as to be able to lay an export duty of three per cent. upon it, besides taxing its cultivators, in every other shape, that human or infernal ingenuity can devise, is Pennsylvania likely to rival her and take away the trade?

But, sir, it seems that we, who are opposed to this resolution, are men of no nerve,—who trembled in the days of the British treaty—cowards (I presume in the reign of terror? Is this true? Hunt up the journals; let our actions tell. We pursue our old unshaken course. We care not for the nations of Europe, but make foreign relations bend to our political principles and subserve our country's interest. We have no wish to see another Actium, or Pharsalia, or the lieutenants of a modern Alexander playing at piquet, or all fours, for the empire of the world. 'Tis poor comfort to us, to be told that France has too decided a taste for luscious things to meddle with us; that Egypt is her object, or the coast of Barbary, and at the worst, we shall be the last devoured. We are enamoured with neither nation—we would play their own game upon them, use them for our interest and convenience. But with all my abhorrence of the British government, I should not hesitate between Westminster Hall and a Middlesex jury, on the one hand, and the wood of Vincennes and a file of Grenadiers on the other. That jury-trial which walked with Horne Tooke and Hardy through the flames of ministerial persecution is, I confess, more to my taste, than the trial of the duke d'Enghien.

Mr. Chairman, I am sensible of having detained the committee longer than I ought—certainly longer than I intended. I am equally sensible of their politeness, and not less so, sir, of your patient attention. It is your own indulgence, sir, badly requited indeed, to which you owe this persecution. I might offer another apology for these undigested, desultory remarks: my never having seen the treasury documents. Until I came into the house this morning, I have been stretched on a sick bed. But when I behold the affairs of this nation! instead of being where I hoped, and the people believed they were, in the hands of responsible men, committed to Tom,

Dick and Harry,—to the refuse of the retail trade of politics, I do feel, I cannot help feeling the most deep and serious concern. If the executive government would step forward and say, "such is our plan—such is our opinion, and such are our reasons in support of it," I would meet it fairly, would openly oppose or pledge myself to support it. But without compacts or polar star, I will not launch into an ocean of unexplored measures, which stand condemned by all the information to which I have access. The constitution of the United States declares it to be the duty of the president "to give to congress, from time to time, information of the state of the union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge expedient and necessary." Has he done it? I know, sir, that we may say and do say, that we are independent; (would it were true) as free to give a direction to the executive as to receive it from him. But do what you will, foreign relations—every measure short of war, and even the course of hostilities, depends upon him. He stands at the helm, and must guide the vessel of state.—You give him money to buy Florida, and he purchases Louisiana. You may furnish means, the application of those means rests with him. Let not the master and mate go below when the ship is in distress, & throw the responsibility upon the cook and the cabin-boy. I said so when your doors were shut: I scorn to say less now that they are open. Gentlemen may say what they please. They may put an insignificant individual to the ban of the republic. I shall not alter my course. I blush with indignation at the misrepresentations which have gone forth in the public prints of our proceedings, public & private. Are the people of the United States, the real sovereigns of the country, unworthy of knowing what, there is too much reason to believe, has been communicated to the privileged spies of foreign governments? I think our citizens just as well entitled to know what has passed as the marquis Yrujo, who has bearded your president, insulted your government within its own peculiar jurisdiction, and outraged all decency. Do you mistake this diplomatic puppet for an automaton? He has orders for all he does. Take his instructions from his pocket tomorrow, they are signed "Charles Maurice Talleyrand." Let the nation know what they have to depend upon. Be true to them, and (trust me) they will prove true to themselves and to you. The people are honest; now at home at their ploughs not dreaming of what you are about. But the spirit of enquiry, that has too long slept, will be, must be awakened. Let them begin to think; not to say such things are proper because they have been done,—but what has been done; and wherefore?—and all will be right.

The Mountain delivered of a Mouse.

A Resolution "requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate any information which he may possess, in relation to an application said to have been made, to draw money from the Treasury, for the purchase of the Floridas, before an appropriation was made by law for that purpose," was some time since adopted by the H. of R.—This resolution put the enemies of the administration on the fillets of exultation, and the tip-toes of expectancy. They hoped to see the President criminated by the secretary of the Treasury, and degraded in the eyes of the people. Their joys and hopes are of short duration. The following was laid before the House on the 15th:—

(True American.)

Treasury Department, April 15, 1806.

SIR; In answer to the request contained in the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 8th instant, I have the honour respectfully to state, that "no application has been made to draw money from the Treasury, for the purchase of the Floridas, before an appropriation made by law for that purpose."

The circumstances which may have produced an impression that such an application had been made, being unconnected with any matter pertaining to the duties of the office of Secretary of the Treasury, are not presumed to come within the scope of the information required from this department by the House.

I have the honour to be, With great respect, Sir, your obedient servant, ALBERT GALLATIN. The honourable, the Speaker Of the House of Representatives.

DIFFERENCES WITH TUNIS.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States. During the blockade of Tripoli by the squadron of the United States, a

small cruiser, under the flag of Tunis, with two prizes, (all of trifling value,) attempted to enter Tripoli, was turned back, warned, and attempting again to enter, was taken, and detained, as a positive prize by the Squadron. Her restitution was claimed by the Bey of Tunis, with a threat of war, in terms so serious, that on withdrawing from the blockade of Tripoli, the commanding officer of the Squadron thought it his duty to repair to Tunis with his Squadron, and to require a categorical declaration, whether peace or war was intended. The Bey preferred explaining himself by an ambassador to the United States, who, on his arrival, renewed the request that the vessel and her prizes should be restored. It was deemed proper to give this proof of friendship to the Bey, and the ambassador was informed, the vessels would be restored. Afterwards he made a requisition of naval stores, to be sent to the Bey, in order to secure a peace for the term of three years, with a threat of war, if refused. It has been refused, and the ambassador is about to depart without receding from his threat or demand.

Under these circumstances, and considering that the several provisions of the act of March 25, 1804, will cease in consequence of the ratification of the treaty of peace with Tripoli, now advised and consented to by the Senate, I have thought it my duty to communicate these facts, in order that Congress may consider the expediency of continuing the same provisions for a limited time, or making others equivalent.

TH: JEFFERSON.

April 14, 1806.

Referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

On the 15th, Mr. J. Randolph from the committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred the message from the President of the United States, relative to the state of our affairs with Tunis, and a resolution directing an enquiry into the expediency of taking off the duty on salt, made a report by way of bill, entitled, an act for repealing the act laying duties on salt, and for continuing for a further time, the first section of the act further to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States, against the Barbary powers.

This bill repeals, from the first day of January next, so much of any existing act as lays a duty on salt, and continues the Mediterranean fund of two and a half per cent. till the end of the next session of Congress.

Referred to a committee of the whole.

100 Lots for sale IN CALADONIA.

A TOWN laid off in convenient lots, situate in Boone county, on the bank of Ohio, below and in view of the mouth of the Great Miami; this place is known as Tanner's station.—The situation is beautiful and healthy, the convenience attending, and the fine country adjacent on both sides the Ohio, insure the most promising improvement of this place as a town. Lots will be sold on long credit, produce taken, and titles secured agreeable to law. The first public sale of lots will commence on the 30th day of May ensuing. Particular encouragement will be given to tradesmen who will immediately apply for lots, to the proprietor, on the premises. All sales will be attended to by application being made to us as agents for Col. John Grant.

J. J. Flournoy, Wm. Seabee.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT on the first Wednesday in June, 1806, or either of us, will meet at John Bell's with commissioners appointed by the county court of Fayette, in order to take the depositions of such witnesses as shall attend, and perpetuate their testimony, to establish the special calls of a military survey made for David Bell, on the head of Shannon's run, and to do such other acts as shall be deemed necessary and agreeable to law, and continue from day to day until the business is completed.

John Bell, James Bell.

May 5, 1806.

NOTICE,

THAT I shall petition the county court for Boone county, at their next September term, to establish a town on my land where I now live, on the bank of the river Ohio, commonly called by the name of Tanner's Station.

Jno. Grant.

May the 2d, 1806.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Mason Circuit court, December term, 1805.

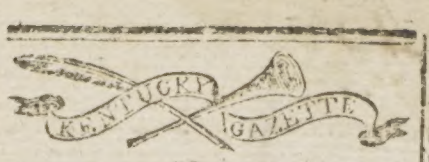
Lewis Craig, complainant,

Against Robert Bagby & David Ross, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant David Ross, having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth; on the motion of the complainant, by Alexander K. Marshall, his counsel, it is ordered, that the said David Ross do appear here on the third day of our next May term, and answer the complainant's bill, or that the same will be taken as confessed, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some authorized paper of Kentucky, for eight weeks successively.

A copy. Telle, Walker Reid D. clk.



"True to his charge—He comes, the Herald of a noisy world, News from all nations lamb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, MAY 6.

MARRIED.—On Tuesday evening the 22d April, Capt. GEORGE HOWARD, of Mount Sterling, to Miss SANDRA HUKILL, of Montgomery county.

On Tuesday last, Capt. WILLIAM POLLOCK, of Cynthiana, to Miss REBECCA WARFIELD, of Fayette county.

An election for Governor in Massachusetts, commenced on the 7th ult. We have received returns from 229 towns, which give Strong, the former Governor, 26,756 votes, and Sullivan, the Republican candidate, 24,195. Last year, the same towns gave Strong 25,118, and Sullivan 22,345.

We are informed, that Joseph H. Daviels Esq. is removed by the President of the United States, from the office of District Attorney for Kentucky.

(Western American.)

EXTRACT

Of a letter from Maj. Drury Burt, to the Editors of this paper, dated Jackson county, State of Tennessee, February 15, 1806.

MESSRS. PRINTERS: I transmit you a small detail of the transactions and depredations lately committed by the tribe or nation of Sack Indians, on the other side of the Mississippi, on the bodies of eleven people, seven of whom were men, one a man and her three children, on the 15th inst. This affair took place about 4 o'clock in the morning, when to my great astonishment, I heard a tremendous howling, shouting, crying, and shouting with guns, and I immediately got out of bed, looked out of the door, and observed a body encamped within about four hundred yards of my house, where they struck up several fires; and on seeing them, we immediately took our clothes in our arms, and retreated to the swamp; in which situation, we continued the next day and night, without any refreshment except swamp water—at last I formed a resolution, knowing I was to be beggared or prown to hardship for the remainder of my life, I took my departure from the swamp, and shaped my course towards my former habitation, my hopes were in the Almighty; on approaching my dwelling house, I found it on fire, and I immediately penetrated the little building which contained my furniture and other effects, which were rummaged & plundered, except a small desk and two beds, which I put outside the door, so that they might not be destroyed, and when I found the fire came too hot, I departed from the house, taking with me my beds, wrapped in a sheet, leaving my little desk behind, intending to return for it; and accordingly I did, and when approaching within about 1-4 of a mile, on a rising hill, I observed between 5 or 6 hundred of this tribe. I went back and alarmed my little camp, and packed our horses, consisting of only five; took our departure, and came in 11 days to Jackson county.

(Freeman's Journal.)

BRUTALITY.

The celebrated horses, Dutchman of Bolton, and Virginia Crop of Providence, were lately started to travel from Providence to Bolton, and back again, for a wager of 200 dollars. They left Providence at 9 in the morning, and arrived at Bolton 20 minutes past 12. Crop immediately started on the return, and reached Providence precisely at 6—having travelled the 82 miles in 9 hours; he was totally blind the last 5 or 6 miles, and died in 45 minutes after his arrival. Dutchman failed 18 miles from Providence, and died in a few hours. Thus are these most noble and useful animals inhumanly tortured and murdered, for the sport of ungrateful man!

CHARLESTON, March 29.

Arrived last evening from the Southward, the Rev. Mr. BLACKBURN, a Missionary from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, to the Cherokee Indians. The account this gentleman gives of the improvement of the Indians in civilization, and moral and religious principles, is highly interesting, and to the humane and benevolent mind, is truly gratifying. While the fathers among these savage tribes are turning their attention to the peaceful paths of agriculture, their children are training up under the direction of good and competent men, in the principles of piety and virtue; and learning the necessary rudiments of science, to prepare them for a regular and refined state of society. Two schools are already established, at which, between 50 and 60 young savages are fed, clothed, and instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, in which they have made a progress that does credit to their teachers, and displays a capacity in the children, that is worthy of public patronage.

A CARD, For the Ladies. JULIA LOGAN, Milliner, next to Doctor Warfield's, Main-street, informs her friends, she has received Patterns of the present NEW FASHIONED BONNETS, now worn in Philadelphia &c. and will thankfully receive any commands in her line. Gentlemen's Summer Hats, Cravat Cuffs, &c. &c. Silk Gloves, Stockings, Straw Bonnets, &c. &c. &c.

DAVID LOGAN, Main-street, has for sale Mould and Dipped Candles, and will give a generous price for good tallow—Accounts settled or regulated, and Umbrellas made and repaired. Lexington, May 6, 1806.

FOR SALE.

The Subscriber will dispose of the following Lands and Lots, &c. to wit.

2000 acres of land in Barren county, on the fourth side of Green river, in two adjoining surveys of 1000 acres each, made for Thomas Marshall on military warrants, including the blue spring grove. The 2000 acres will be all sold together, or in parcels, as may best suit the purchaser. The title is indisputable, and a deed with general warranty will be given.

1000 acres in Pendleton county, adjoining the town of Falmouth, running a small distance up both of the main forks of Licking and down the main creek on both sides. There was a small part of the survey included in the town, which the subscriber does not claim, but there is 1000 acres besides. This claim is founded on an entry, made early in 1780, and there is no interference with the part offered for sale. A deed with general warranty will be executed.

About 400 acres of land on Glover's creek near the head of Little Barren, on the fourth side of Green river, part of a tract of 1000 acres, entered and surveyed for col. Richard Taylor on Military warrant.

300 acres in Montgomery county, lying on the road from the Olympian Springs to Bourbon Furnace, including the Pound Lick, part of a tract of land of 1000 acres, entered in the name of Thomas Clarke.

For the two last tracts a deed with special warranty will be executed with a covenant to refund the purchase money if the purchaser should be evicted.

The brick house on Main-street in the town of Lexington, lately occupied by the subscriber as an office, with the whole or part of an acre of ground adjoining. The office now in the occupation of the subscriber on Broad-way the town of Frankfort, with the lot on which it is situate.

James Hughes.

The Barn, near Lexington, May 1.—St

LOFTUS NOEL, TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Lexington and the Public in general, that he has commenced business in the House lately occupied by Maj. Morrison, (on Short Street,) where he intends to pursue the same in all its various branches, and hopes from his knowledge of the above business, with the strictest attention and a desire to please, to merit a share of public patronage. Ladies and Gentlemen, who will be so obliging as to favour him with their custom, may rely on having their work done in the most fashionable and best manner, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

LOFTUS NOEL. N. B. One or two Apprentices will be taken to the above business.

The Subscriber has for sale an excellent Coach with Harness, on low terms for Cash.

BLUE DYING TO PERFECTION.

I WILL colour cotton, linen or wool, with a hot dye, and will warrant it to keep its colour—and because of the scarcity of cash, I have made my arrangements so as to enable me to take for pay, the following articles; corn, flour, meal, bacon, hemp, flax, country linen, and a variety of other articles. 'Tis hoped no one will ask credit, as I shall keep no book, it will be necessary payment should be made when the truck is taken away.

HUGH CRAWFORD, Main street, corner of Main & Street.

TOBACCO MANUFACTORY.

JACOB LAUDEMAN, INFORMS his friends, and the public in general, that he has removed from Lexington, about three miles, on Henry's mill road, where he still will carry on as usual. He will also keep a constant supply at Mr. Joseph Hunk's store, in Lexington, by whole sale and retail, opposite the court house, which will be sold on the lowest terms for cash; he will give from three to nine months credit, on giving bond with approved security. Persons applying may be furnished with the different kinds of Snuff, Rappee and Scotch, all kinds of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, and Segars, all of which I will warrant equal, as to quality, to any manufactured in the state.

IN THE PRESS.

And will shortly be published, for sale at this office, THE KENTUCKY ENGLISH GRAMMAR, OR NEW GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTE.

By Samuel Wilson, Teacher of Languages, and Belles-Lettres.

This will be the third edition of this valuable little work, with considerable improvement.

Full blooded English race horse TUP.

WILL stand this season at my stable, in Lexington, just at the back of Mr. Hunt's duck factory, where he will cover mares at Twenty-two Dollars the season, to be paid the 1st day of September next, or Eighteen Dollars with the mare—Twelve Dollars the single leap, to be paid at the time of covering—Ten Pounds to insure a mare with foal, and in case the owner sells or disposes of the mare, the owners of the horse are discharged from all responsibility as insurers. Those who please, may discharge the 22 dollars, by paying any of the following articles in August, at the following prices: brick at 4 doll. per 1000, beef on foot 15s. per cwt. candles, mould 1s. dipped 9d. per lb. gun powder 2/3. per lb. hemp 4 doll. per cwt. hog's lard 6d. per lb. pork, pickled, 7 doll. per barrel, salt 12s. per bushel, tallow 6d. per lb. brown sugar 16 doll. per cwt. whiskey 2/3 per gall. in casks or merchant life; or any person or persons who put four or more mares, may discharge their account with a good horse, or horses at their valuation. The season will commence the 10th day of March, and end the 10th day of July. Good pasturage, well enclosed, will be furnished gratis, to all mares sent from a distance and every kind of grain upon the most reasonable terms; all mares sent, shall be strictly attended to, but we are not liable for accidents or escapes.

TUP is a beautiful dark bay, full fifteen hands three inches high, remarkable for his strength, form and activity—he was brought from London by Will. Smalley, in the fall of 1801, in the American ship Gen. Lincoln. He has covered two seasons in Virginia. Certificates from men of the first rank and respectability there, now in our possession, prove him to be equal, as a stallion, to any horse in Virginia, either imported or country bred.

E. WARFIELD.

PEDIGREE.

The bay horse called TUP, foaled in 1796, was gotten by Javelin out of Flavia. Javelin was got by Eclipse, his dam by Spectator, his grand dam by Blank, great grand dam by Second, great grand dam by Stanyan's Arabian, great, great, great grand dam by King William's Black Barb, out of Christopher Darcy's Royal Mare. Flavia was gotten by the Ferrer's Arabian called Plunder, her dam, Miss Eudon, by Snap, grand dam by Blank, great grand dam by Cartouch, out of the Sore Heels mare, great, great grand dam of Highflyer. TUP, in 1798, won a sweep stake of an hundred guineas each, at New-Market, (five subscribers) beating Mr. Heathcote's Vivalda, &c. A true copy from the stud book and racing calendar. (Signed.)

JAMES WEATHERBY, London, January 21, 1802.

Performance of Tup. Wednesday, July 9, 1798. New-Market, England—a sweep-stake of 100 guineas each, half forfeit, two years old, five subscribers.

Mr. Turner's Colt, by Javelin, out of Flavia (Tup) 1 Mr. R. Heathcote's Vivalda, 2 Mr. W. Aston's Queen James, 3 TUP came off the turf when he was three years old, when under many important engagements with the best horses in the kingdom, owing to his being taken with an inflammation in the eye, which he lost, after every effort for eighteen months by Mr. Turner, to restore it, though it is acknowledged he beat Vivaldi with ease, which horse is equal to any horse in the kingdom of his age.

Performance of the dam of Tup (Flavia.)

1787, New-Market, 100 guineas each. Lord Ferrer's Bay Filley Flavia, by his Arabian, 1 Mr. Burlington's Black Colt Pigmy, by Damafcus, 2 Lord Osborn's Filly, by his Arabian, 3 Two to one on Flavia—Extract from the racing calendar for 1787. W. FRAZER.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from harbouring or entertaining my wife Juny Reeds, as I am determined to prosecute such with the utmost rigour of the law. SAMUEL REEDS, jun. Jessamine county, April 26, 1806. 43t.

Fayette county sct. Taken up by John Pickett in said county, a

Brown Filley, about two years old, a small star in the forehead, about 14 hands high, long tail; appraised to 40 dollars, Feb. 24, 1806, before H. Harrison.

New-York Grand Literature
Lottery, No. 4.
Authorised by an act of the Legislature, and payment of prizes guaranteed by them, positively begins drawing in May next.
25,000, } Dollars highest
10,000, } Prizes.
5,000, }
Tickets, Halves, Quarts, and Eighths, for sale at
G. & R. WAITES'
Truly Fortunate Lottery offices,
No. 64, & No. 38, Maiden Lane, New-York.
Where was sold in the two last lotteries, the highest prize in each, and other capitals, to an enormous amount—amongst them were the following:
No. 17199 (highest prize) \$25000
3329 (highest prize) \$3000
15288 \$3000
13904 \$2000
25396 \$2000
28373 \$2000
3978 \$1000
20553 \$1000
22315 \$1000
Besides a great number of 500, 200, 100 dollar prizes &c.
Distant adventurers, by forwarding bank notes of any description, to G. & R. Waites, in letters post paid, may have tickets and assure them to any amount, with the strictest punctuality, and perfect safety, to any part of the United States, and the earliest advice will be given of their success. Price of tickets Seven Dollars.
2m

ADVERTISEMENT.
The subscriber offers to the public, a New Invention for Pressing; Calculated to supercede the use of the screw almost, if not altogether. For a cheese press it stands unrivalled, as might be certified by a host of witnesses if necessary; for an oil press, I submit the following certificate, from a gentleman of unquestionable veracity.

Certificate.
I, Wm. Crawford, of South-east Dutchess county, state of N. York, do certify, that I have used Betts's patent Wheel Press, for pressing oil, and find it preferable to any that I have ever used, as it produces more oil with less expense, and I do recommend it to the public as a very useful invention. Witness my hand.
Wm. Crawford.

The machine which I offer to the public (though it comes with a bad grace from me) really merits attention; as in cheese making it reduces the labor from a degree to which female strength is ill adapted, to almost nothing; and in places where it is yet in their infancy, this machine will be peculiarly useful, as those kind of presses, viz. the cider, clothier's and oil, are yet to be erected, and may be done at much less expense than the ordinary mode.
Licenses for constructing and using the above invention, will be afforded at a reasonable rate, by the subscriber.
Hezekiah Betts.

NORWALK, Fairfield county, Conn.
CUT NAIL MANUFACTORY.
THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a NAIL MANUFACTORY, in the town of Mayville, on Water street, next door to Mr. John Armstrong's store, where they manufacture all kinds of Cut Nails & Sprigs. Also, have on hand, a general assortment of Wrought Nails, Saddlers' Tacks, Dorsey's Bar Iron, Window Glass, Hollow Ware, &c. which they intend to sell at the Pittsburgh prices with the addition of carriage or approved notes.
William Porter Jun. & Co.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from trading with a woman who has passed by the name of the Widow Green, a negro girl, about 16 or 17 years of age (who is probably pregnant), the is a black, straight built, common sized girl, was raised in Madison county, by Col. Snoddy; or a large bay mare, five years old this spring, with foal, a small blaze in her face, gray hairs round the root of her tail, natural trotter, a lump on the bone of her under jaw. The above negro and mare, were taken from my house on the 8th March last, by the above woman. Any person delivering the said property to the subscriber, in Madison county, near the road through the Wilderness, within six miles of Richmond, or giving full information as to enable him to get them, shall receive a reward of Fifteen Dollars.
Jacob Holloway.

May 1, 1806.
Suspecting that the above negro is hired out or sold already, any person knowing of any such in their neighbourhood, are requested to be particular in examining her.

NOTICE.
ON the seventeenth day of May next, at ten o'clock in the morning, I shall attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Fayette, at my house, and from thence proceed to the beginning corner of the tract of land whereon I now live, which was originally entered in the name of William McConnell; in order to take the depositions of witnesses, and perpetuate their testimony, to establish the legal calls of my said survey, and do such other things as may be necessary, agreeably to law.
William Allen.

TAKE NOTICE,
THAT the subscribers will attend personally, or by agent, at the county court for Hardin county, on the fourth Monday in May next, for the purpose of establishing a TOWN on our lands, situate in Hardin county, on the waters of Little Clifty creek, a branch of Rough creek.
Richard Bibb &
James Taylor,
by James Love, ag't.
9th Feb. 1806. 2am3m

NOTICE.
THAT application will be made by us, to the county court of Muhlenberg, at their next July term, to establish a Town on our lands on Pond river, near the mouth of Isaac's creek.
Epps Littlepage,
William Bradford,
Chs. F. Wing.

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Chs. F. Wing.

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Epps Littlepage,
William Bradford,
Chs. F. Wing.

The full blooded imported English running horse
ARRA KOOKER.
THAT has acquired so much celebrity in the Eastern States; has just arrived at this place from Philadelphia, to which place he was imported in the year seventeen hundred and ninety-eight, and where he has distinguished himself as a sure and good foal getter, will stand the ensuing season commencing at this time, and ending the first day of August next, at the same stable in this place that Royahst has occupied for the two last seasons, under the particular care and direction of Mr. George Sourbray jun. and will be let to mares at the moderate price of thirty dollars the season, payable the first day of January next, which may be discharged by the payment of twenty on the first day of September next—Forty dollars to insure a mare with foal, the money to be returned provided the mare remains the property of the person who owned her when put to the horse, if she does not prove to have been with foal; and any gentleman putting by the season and complying with the terms, whose mare does not prove to have been with foal, shall have the liberty of putting to the horse gratis next season, if she remains the property of the person who put her—Twelve dollars the leap to be paid in hand, and one dollar to the groom in every instance. Attested notes for forty dollars insurance, and thirty for the season will be expected with the mares—good and extensive pastures, well watered and under good fence are provided, and will be furnished gratis to all mares sent from a distance; and the greatest care and attention will be paid by Mr. Sourbray, but cannot be accountable for accidents or escapes.
JOHN W. HUNT.
Lexington April 1st, 1806

ARRA KOOKER, is a beautiful bay, with black legs, mane, and tail; full sixteen hands high, and for figure, strength, elegance, movement and bone, is surpassed by no horse on the continent. As to his colts must refer you to Maj. James Heard of Winchester, Virginia, who is at present in this place, and to Mr. Robert Barr, who lives near this place, and whose certificates are annexed to this advertisement.
I DO hereby certify, that I have bred a colt by ARRA KOOKER, and think it extremely large and elegant, with remarkable fine limbs—The appearance of it has induced me to enter it in a sweep stake of 500 dollars—Likewise have seen a considerable number, which are promising—He is supposed to be a sure foal getter. Given under my hand this 10th day of April, 1806.
James Heard.

Teste,
Danl. Bradford.
I do certify that whilst I was in New-Town, in the Fall and Winter of 1803, I saw several of ARRA KOOKER's colts, they were rising 2 and three years old, they promised to be very fine, and during my stay in that part of the country, I visited Penny-Town, in New-Jersey, where ARRA KOOKER had stood, and general report spoke highly of him as a sure and good foal getter.
Robert Barr.
Lexington March 26th, 1806.

ARRA KOOKER was imported from England by Dr. Tate, 1798. Is a beautiful bay, with black legs, mane and tail; full sixteen hands high; a lofty elegant figure, with a great proportion of bone & strength and moves well; he is from the pure turf blood, he is from the best line of horses in England.
ARRA KOOKER was got by the celebrated running horse Drone (who won 25 Kings plates, Jockey club plates, and matches, to the amount of 5000 guineas) his grand sire was Herod, out of Lilly; his great grand sire was Blank, the sire of Eclipse—his dam was Mrs. Dodsworth's Chadsworth mare, by Chadsworth, a son of Blank's, (dam of Abba Thule) his grand dam by Engineer, his great grand dam by Wilson's Arabian, his great great grand dam by Hutton's Spot, his great great grand dam by Mogul, his great great great grand dam by Crab, Bay Bolton, Curwin's Barb, Spot White leg'd Lather barb, &c. &c.
ARRA KOOKER when three years old won a sweep stake of 100 guineas, two miles, five horses started at New-Castle on Time and 50 guineas Northallerton; at four years old he walked over the course for 100 guineas at New-Castle on Time—no four year old would enter against him the four mile heats, (you may in the racing calendar see) in consequence of an injury in his leg, received in running, he was taken out of training; but of which he is now perfectly recovered and free from blemish.
I certify that the bright bay horse Arra Kooker, this day sold by me to Dr. James Tate, of Philadelphia, North America, was bred by Mathew Dodsworth, Esq. of Croke Hall Yorkshire; that he was got by the running horse Drone out of Abba Thule's dam, for whose pedigree reference may be had to the Stud Book, &c. &c. Given under my hand and seal, at the city of York, this 25th day of August, 1797.
A true copy from the original.
Conyers Norton.

THE bay horse, Arra Kooker, by Drone out of my Chadsworth gray mare, (the dam of Abba Thule) was bred by me, is no more than eight years old last grass. Witness my hand this 26th day of August, 1797.
A true copy from the original.
MATHEW DODSWORTH.

STATE OF KENTUCKY:
Fayette Circuit Court, March term, 1806.
Albertus Bright, Samuel M'Gehee, and John M'Gehee, complainants,
Against
Thomas English, defendant,
IN CHANCERY.

ON the motion of the complainants, by their counsel, who exhibited their bill against the defendant, and having proved to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next June term, and answer the complainants' bill, or that the same will be taken for confessed, and that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper agreeable to law.
A copy. Telle,
Thos. Bodley, C.F.C.C.

BLUE DYING.
MRS. KEISER, takes this method of informing the public, that she has commenced the Blue Dying business, next door below Mr. Hulton, the saddler, where she will dye cotton, yarn, and thread, or any kind of home made cloth, which she will warrant to stand its color, as she dyes with hot dye. She will dye the above articles as cheap as they can be done anywhere in Lexington, and receive produce in payment.
February 25, 1806.

40 FOR SALE,
THE place whereon I now live, on 450 acres, lying on David's Fork of Elkhorn, with good improvements; about 140 acres of open land, the dwelling house is of Brick, two stories 22 feet wide and 46 feet long, two GRIST MILLS in good repair, and grind very fast, one pair of flones are French burr; the springs and flock of water was never known to fail. I will sell the whole together, and give an extensive credit on one fourth being paid down, or I will sell 100 acres with the mills and distillery on it, and give a considerable credit on one third being paid down. It is generally counted a very handsome place—it is needless to mention further particulars, as any person wishing to buy, can view the premises.
1ptf John Rogers.

NOTICE.
All persons indebted to the late firm of Doctors Saml. Brown and Eliza Warfield, are requested to call on Dr. Warfield, who is authorized to settle all debts due the firm, and close their accounts by paying them or giving their notes for the sums due, and those who have demands against the firm are desired to bring them forward to Dr. Warfield for payment. Every person who knows that Dr. Brown has left this state, for Orleans, will see the necessity of this request, and will no doubt, avail themselves of the first opportunity to call on Dr. Warfield, who lives in the house that was formerly occupied by Dr. F. Ridgely, and close their accounts in one of the two ways specified above.

ELISHA WARFIELD
Will continue to practice Medicine and Surgery in Lexington and vicinity.
March 1, 1806.—tf

NOTICE.
R. SAML. BROWN, desires that all persons indebted to him, will call on Doctor Eliza Warfield, who is authorized to settle all his accounts and notes due him, before the existence of his partnership with Doctor Warfield. The books are in his possession and all papers necessary to enable him to liquidate all accounts.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.
Fayette Circuit Court, March term, 1806.
William M'Brice, complainant,
Against
William Lytle, and Robert Bradley defendants,
IN CHANCERY.

George Manfell, complainant,
Against
The same defendants,
IN CHANCERY.
ON the motion of the complainants, by their counsel, who exhibited their bills against the defendants, and having proved to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant William Lytle, is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next June term, and answer the complainants' bills, or that the same will be taken for confessed, and that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper agreeable to law.
A copy. Telle,
Thos. Bodley, C.F.C.C.

4 FOR SALE,
8916 Acres of Military Lands, lying on the south of Green river, and in the state of Kentucky.
976 acres on the waters of the Cumberland river, surveyed for John Overton, and adjoining Moss's, Foster's & Rose's surveys.
500 acres on Green river, surveyed for Elias Langham, and adjoining Henderson's grant.
1000 acres on Glover's creek, a branch of the north fork of Skeggs' creek, surveyed for Peter Carr, and adjoining R. Taylor's and G. R. Clarke's surveys.
1000 acres on Sulphur Lick fork of Little Barren river, surveyed for Peter Carr, and adjoining B. Swearingen's survey, and
500 acres on the waters of Big Barren river.
Information may be obtained from Edw. Rogers, relative to the quality and situation of these lands.
Also, 5333 1-3 acres of Virginia Military Lands, lying in the state of Ohio, and between the Scioto and Little Miami rivers, (viz.)
400 acres lying on the Ohio 1260 poles from the mouth of the Scioto, between Armstrong's and Culbertson's surveys, and surveyed for Thomas Overton.
768 acres on the waters of the Ohio, adjoining Alex. Parker's survey, and surveyed for Thomas Overton.
1000 acres on the lower side of the East Fork of the Little Miami, and on Clover Lick creek, and surveyed for Thomas Overton.
700 acres on the waters of the Little Miami, adjoining Tho. Holt's, J. Clark's, Joseph Jones's, and Thomas Dix's survey, and surveyed for Thomas Overton.
463 1-3 acres on the Rattle Snake fork of Paint creek, adjoining Wm. George's and David Reddick's surveys.
1000 acres on the East Fork of the Little Miami, adjoining Wm. Payne's survey, and surveyed for Archelaus Perkins.
1000 acres on the East fork of the Little Miami, adjoining the above tract, and surveyed for Archelaus Perkins.
Persons wishing to purchase these lands, will please to apply to Gen. Wm. Lytle, of Williamsburgh, Gen. Nathl. Massie, Mr. John Balie, of Ohio; Mr. James Taylor, of New-Port, or the subscriber living in Lexington, Kentucky. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid down, and the other three fourths in three equal annual instalments.
W. WARFIELD.
April 26th, 1806.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.
700 acres Military Land, lying on Brush creek, N. W. T. where the road crosses from Limestone to Chillicothe; this tract contains about three hundred acres of rich bottom, the remainder is well timbered; has on it a good mill feat, and is an excellent stand for a public house.
500 acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover Lick creek, a branch of the East fork of the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good neighborhood, about three miles from Bunhams-Town, seven from Williamsburg, and eleven to twelve from the Ohio river.
1000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Brush creek, a few miles from New Market, N. W. T.
5000 acres, lying on Bank Lick creek, Kentucky, part of two tracts, containing 6000 acres, surveyed and patented for William Jones.
4000 acres, Clarke county, Kentucky, part of a tract of eight thousand acres, surveyed and patented for Richard Chinnoverth.
3332 2-3 acres, Mafon county, Kentucky, part of 5000 acres, surveyed and patented for George Underwood.
7200 acres, Mafon county, Kentucky, surveyed and patented for Moody and M'Millin.
1000 acres Military land, on the waters of Russell's creek, Green river.
325 acres, Jefferson county, Kentucky, about four miles from Louisville, 40 acres of this tract is cleared.
116 1-2 acres, Franklin county, Kentucky, on the North fork of Elkhorn, about six miles from Frankfort; on that tract are considerable improvements.
A House and well improved Lot in the town of Paris, on Main street, and adjoining Mr. Hughes's tavern.
An Inn and Out Lot in said town.
Also a House and well improved Lot in this place.

The above described property will be sold low for CASH, HEMP and TOBACCO, or on giving bond with good security, a considerable credit may be had. For further particulars enquire of Andrew F. Price, attorney in fact for (or to the subscriber.)
JOHN JORDAN Jun.
Lexington Kentucky, }
January 13, 1803.

9 I BEG leave to inform my friends, late customers, and the public, that I have brought from Philadelphia, Fresh & Fashionable SHOES OF ALL KINDS, for sale at my shop on Short street, next door to Mr. Keiser's, and nearly opposite the market house, Lexington, to wit—
Mens' fine and coarse Shoes,
Boys' fine and coarse. do.
Ladies' Leather Slippers,
do. Fancy Kid shoes,
do. Kid, with heels and spring heels, of all colors,
do. Spangled and plain Kid of all colors,
do. Spangled and plain Morocco Slippers of all colors,
Misses' Kid and Morocco Slippers,
Children's Morocco of all colors and L. a ther Jeffersons, &c. &c.
The above articles I warrant to be as good as ever came to the state, or made in the United States; as I have none but picked work, I do not want to flatter the public with an advertisement, as the work will show for itself.
MOROCCO SKINS of all colors, Leather Shoe Binding of all colors, and Shoe Strings, Cork Soles, and Black Ball or a superior quality—also, a few pair SKATES.
WILLIAM ROSS.
April 9, 1806.

STATE OF KENTUCKY:
Fayette Circuit Court, March term, 1806.
William Gouch, complainant,
Against
Benjamin Turner, Higgins, &c. debt's
IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Benjamin Turner, having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth; on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next March term, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper agreeable to law.
A copy. Telle,
Thos. Bodley C.F.C.C.

Just Published and for Sale at this Office,
A DECLARATION
OR CONFESSION OF FAITH;
As revised or compiled from the Philadelphia Baptist Confession of Faith,
By Ambrose Dudley, John Price, Joseph Redding, Carter Tarrent, Robert Johnson, John Payne and Bartlet Collins, who were appointed a committee for that business by the Eikhorn Association.

And as the business of its adoption, is expected to come on in the next August association, the members of that body may do well to make themselves acquainted with it. The price is very low, only 12 1-2 cents for a single one, or one dollar per dozen. It is probable some of them will be sent to several towns neighbouring.
6w

Notice is hereby given, THAT application will be made by us, to the county court of Muhlenberg, at their next July term, to establish a Town on our lands on Pond river, near the mouth of Isaac's creek.
Epps Littlepage,
William Bradford,
Chs. F. Wing.

NOTICE.
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NOTICE.—All those indebted to the estate of Gabriel Madison, dec. for property sold them in July 1804, and for debts contracted prior to the death of the said deceased, are informed, that their notes and accounts are in the hands of the subscriber, of this place. They are therefore requested to make immediate payment, as the situation of the estate will not admit of longer delay.
John L. Martin, Ex'r
to the estate of G. Madison dec.
Lexington, Dec. 4th, 1805.

LAST NOTICE.
ALL those indebted to the late firm of Seitz & Lauman, John A. Seitz, Seitz & Johnson, John A. Seitz & Co. John Jordan jun. John Jordan junior & Co. and John & William Jordan, are requested to come forward immediately and pay off their respective accounts to CURTIS FIELD, who is hereby duly authorized to receive the same. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may rest assured, that indulgence will not be given beyond the first of March, when suits will be indiscriminately instituted.
J. Jordan jr.
N. B.—TOBACCO, HEMP, and HOGS' LARD, will be received at the market price, in payment.
J. J.
if
Lexington, January 28, 1805.

NEW SCHOOL.
MR. & MRS. GREEN
BEG leave to acquaint their friends in Lexington and its vicinity, that on Monday, the 6th of January, 1806, they intend opening a Academy for Young Ladies, where will be taught, the following branches of Education, (viz.)
Spelling, Reading, with all kinds of
Needle Work, \$3
Writing & Arithmetic, 3
English Grammar, Geography, &c. 3
Music, (vocal & instrumental) with use of instrument, 12
Such ladies and gentlemen who please to honour them with the instruction of their children, may rely on their every exertion in their power, towards their making a rapid progress.
N.B. The manufacture of Patent Piano Fortes, is carried on as usual.—Price 180 dollars.
Mr. Green has just received from Philadelphia, an assortment of NEW MUSIC, which he offers for sale.
Lexington, December 24, 1805. tf

IMPORTANT.
TO all those who wish either to become citizens or to hold lands in that delightful country south of Green river. The subscriber being inclined to remove to Tennessee, offers for sale, the plantation on which he now resides, together with six thousand acres of land, situate on both sides of Red river, and Big Whipperville, including several fine mill seats, and as valuable a body of timber as any on Red river; surrounded by barrens, some of which are equal in quality to any in Logan county; about 90 acres of cleared land, under good fence, a small apple orchard, of the best fruit, a peach and cherry orchard, all in full perfection. On the premises is a large and elegant two story Brick House, entirely new, together with other necessary buildings. In point of health and beauty, this situation perhaps is exceeded by none in the state of Kentucky. The plantation lies one on the north, the other on the south side of the river, a little below where the two forks unite, and just opposite the confluence of Big Whipperville. These streams afford water sufficient for the river in particular) all the year to support a merchant and law mill. A considerable quantity of the timbered land is fine rich bottom.

The subscriber has also for sale sundry other tracts of land in Logan county, and likewise in Conithan county, one tract in Livingston county, and one on Cumberland river, Stewart county, state of Tennessee; he has in one complete tract in Chittian 15,000 acres, equal perhaps in value, to any tract in that country. It is situate on the main fork of Little river, including several miles on both sides of the river, and including some fine mill seats, (this river is a never failing fountain) it is situate in part about four miles below the court house, and extends from thence southwardly down the main river and the Sinking fork of said river, the distance of five miles (or more perhaps.) The subscriber has also another tract of land lying on the south side of Little river, about eight or ten miles from Cumberland river, consisting of 7800 acres, part well timbered, the remainder good level barrens. This and the other last mentioned tract, has a number of fine springs on them, and are both well calculated to form a settlement for a number of families. The former is sufficient to make a settlement for 20 families; the latter is sufficient to make 8 or 10 farms, and good settlements.

The subscriber has for sale, sundry other smaller tracts in Chittian, all or any of which he will sell upon terms perhaps more moderate than any such lands have been sold for many years past. [The summer range in all this country is equal to any in the universe.] Indisputable titles will be made to the purchasers. For terms and further information, apply to the subscriber at his plantation, about 12 miles south of Russellville. Letters addressed to the subscriber, [post paid] and left in the post-office at Russellville, will be duly attended to, and answered through the medium of the mail. If part of the purchase money be paid in advance, a considerable indulgence will be given for the remainder.
BEVERLY A. ALLEN.
March 23, 1806. 2m

Blank Books
Of any description may be had at this office.